

MYRTLE GROVE
TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES.

—
COOL, SWEET, FRAGRANT.
—

TADDY and CO. LONDON

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Yesterday the Harwich Volunteer Infantry Brigade went into camp at Yarmouth. The Brigade is under command of Brigadier-General Harland, and of 2 battalions, namely: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Vol. Battns. Suffolk Regt., and the 1st and 2nd Battns. Essex Regt. The 1st and 2nd Battns. Essex Regt. are under command of Brigadier-General Patton, C.B., went into camp at Aldershot. It consists of the 2nd and 3rd Vol. Battns. Essex Regt., the 1st and 2nd Battns. Gloucestershire Regt., 3rd Vol. Battn. Welsh Regt., and 3rd Glamorganshire Rifles, the total strength being about 3,000 men. The 1st and 2nd Battns. Essex Regt. went into camp at Aldershot. It is commanded by Brigadier-General Vivian, C.B., and consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Vol. Battns. 2nd and 3rd Battns. Gloucestershire Regt., 1st and 2nd Battns. Welsh Regt., and 3rd Glamorganshire Rifles.

Yesterday orders were issued for the 75th Field Battery to move to Sheffield after the completion of duty at Curragh Camp, and the 76th Field Battery from Sheffield will move to Ireland to be stationed at Longford. The 74th Field Battery goes from Sheffield to Aldershot, and the 36th Battery from Aldershot to Sheffield.

Yesterday Capt. Parker, A. S. Corps, took over command of the 32nd Co. A.S.C., in place of Capt. W. W. Wigg.

Yesterday Capt. Bland, 1st Batta. Grenadier Guards, took over the appointment of provisional aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Trotter, who now commands the Home District at Aldershot.

Yesterday Gen. T. C. Lyons was appointed hon. col. Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 1st Batta. of which he has for many years commanded. Gen. Lyons is now commanding the 1st Batta. of the Buffs.

Yesterday Maj. Beresford, 2nd Bn. Wilt. Regt., was appointed to command the depot at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. Yesterday Lieut. Col. H. A. L. Lyall, C. Berbott, both of the 1st Bn. Wilt. Regt., was appointed to command the depot co. of that regt. at Birm.

A Home telegram says the British Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Sir Douglas Haig, is commanding the Mediterranean. Yesterday Maj.-gen. Trotter took over command of the Home District at the Horse Guards on Friday from Maj.-gen. Lord Methuen.

To the Admiralty yesterday was notified as the Admiralty yesterday—

Lieut. M. W. Cossett, to Cruise, to date Aug. 2; H. A. Lyall, C. Berbott, both to Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, to date Aug. 2; W. G. Nasson, to Kellogg, B. E. Hillman, to Devocation, C. H. Fox, to Calliope, E. F. Honen, to Anson, H. J. Savill, to Beubow, I.

Bartolomeo, to Ripelle, E. M. Pallipetto,
to Davatston, S. Drury-Lowe, to Vivid, R.
Phillimore, to Blemish (to date Aug 2); W.
Ward, to Blemish; S. Drury-Lowe, to
Widdie H. M. Doughty, A. W. Craig,
Wenderson, E. G. L. Crofton, A. C. H. Smith,
to Kexellant, G. B. Baird, H. Vele, A. E.
Varnen, F. W. Scofield, to Cambridge (to
date Aug 9), J. M. Canfield, to
Cambridge, F. W. Scofield, to Jamaica; T. H.
Loring to Jupiter, T. P. Bonham, R. V. Parke,
to Vernon; F. L. Field, A. E. Phillips,
to Vernon; F. L. Field, A. E. Phillips,
to Vernon (to date July 19); E. B. Kidd,
Pembroke (undated); Fleetings, G. Parke;
to Thosco, A. Spaulding, to Widdie (additional,
undated, to date July 19); T. H. Loring,
to Widdie (to date July 18); Stewart, C. H.,
Stewart-Chiefner, G. L. R. Perkins, to Pem-
broke (additional, to date July 19); M. Stuart,

[illegible][illegible]

FORECASTS OF WEATHER.

ENGLAND, N.E.	Variable or easterly airs; fair to generally, but some misty or fog.
ENGLAND, E.	
MIDLANDS (N.E.)	Northerly or north-easterly winds; light, fair, warm.
SCOTLAND	
ENGLAND, S.W.	Light variable airs; fair generally, but some misty (Dunk Channel).
SCOTLAND, W.	Light variable airs; fair generally, but some misty.
ENGLAND, S.W. and S. Wales	North-easterly winds; light fair generally, but local fogs.

TIDE TABLE FOR THIS WEEK.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, RULL.							
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11
3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12
4	13	4	13	4	13	4	13
5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14
6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15
7	16	7	16	7	16	7	16
8	17	8	17	8	17	8	17
9	18	9	18	9	18	9	18
10	19	10	19	10	19	10	19
11	20	11	20	11	20	11	20
12	21	12	21	12	21	12	21
13	22	13	22	13	22	13	22
14	23	14	23	14	23	14	23
15	24	15	24	15	24	15	24
16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25
17	26	17	26	17	26	17	26
18	27	18	27	18	27	18	27
19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28
20	29	20	29	20	29	20	29
21	30	21	30	21	30	21	30
22	31	22	31	22	31	22	31
23	32	23	32	23	32	23	32
24	33	24	33	24	33	24	33
25	34	25	34	25	34	25	34
26	35	26	35	26	35	26	35
27	36	27	36	27	36	27	36
28	37	28	37	28	37	28	37
29	38	29	38	29	38	29	38
30	39	30	39	30	39	30	39
31	40	31	40	31	40	31	40
32	41	32	41	32	41	32	41
33	42	33	42	33	42	33	42
34	43	34	43	34	43	34	43
35	44	35	44	35	44	35	44
36	45	36	45	36	45	36	45
37	46	37	46	37	46	37	46
38	47	38	47	38	47	38	47
39	48	39	48	39	48	39	48
40	49	40	49	40	49	40	49
41	50	41	50	41	50	41	50
42	51	42	51	42	51	42	51
43	52	43	52	43	52	43	52
44	53	44	53	44	53	44	53
45	54	45	54	45	54	45	54
46	55	46	55	46	55	46	55
47	56	47	56	47	56	47	56
48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57
49	58	49	58	49	58	49	58
50	59	50	59	50	59	50	59
51	60	51	60	51	60	51	60
52	61	52	61	52	61	52	61
53	62	53	62	53	62	53	62
54	63	54	63	54	63	54	63
55	64	55	64	55	64	55	64
56	65	56	65	56	65	56	65
57	66	57	66	57	66	57	66
58	67	58	67	58	67	58	67
59	68	59	68	59	68	59	68
60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69
61	70	61	70	61	70	61	70
62	71	62	71	62	71	62	71
63	72	63	72	63	72	63	72
64	73	64					

Albert Helton, 11, of Protheroe-rd., Fulham, was drowned while bathing in the River Thames off the Riverside Lawn Tennis Ground, at Putney. Two men saw deceased sink, and made a plucky attempt to save his life. They dived twice, and the second time found his body at the bottom of the river, but life was extinct.

By JOSEPH HATTON.

The Waning of the Season
The season is just out in a blaze of glory. The Jubilee still reaches across the gray world with complementary feasts and revelry. One of the most pathetic scenes of all was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Chelsea Hospital to view the veterans who still survive the time of the Queen's reign. What a strange thing it must be to be shunted, to be pushed off into a side for the remainder of your years, when the trains on the main line go chattering by, and the trumpets of battle and victory are still being sounded. And the worn-out trucks shunt against some weed-grown bank that don't somehow feel sorry for them and think of old folk who are a little pushed aside. Think of these soldiers dreaming their way down the half line, and the old soldiers who have been with the colours in all parts of the world, admired by the girls,

One rarely thinks of the music hall without thinking of Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Her censorious ladyship has a new grievance; it has been announced that she has taken to smoking. She is horrified and disgusted, and has issued a manifesto of explanation. She went out to help the docks, as you know, and she was naturally disappointed. They were not grateful, and even went so far as to try and starve her to death. To keep off the pangs of hunger she was advised to try a cigarette; she did, and somehow all the world got to know of it; but she desires it to be quite understood that she does not adopt smoking as a habit of the thing, and it will be a pity if all the serious feminine reformers and social purists were to worship at the shrine of Chant. (I had almost written Chant, heaven forgive me!) should feel compelled to lay aside the cigarette which they took to avidity, and with a first announcement from Greece; they will miss it so after dinner, not to mention afternoon tea. Besides, elderly ladies who smoke are often so much more amiable than those who don't. I don't care to see ladies who smoke; but I have pleasant recollections of smokers, and of the cigarette which the "Emily Faithful" enjoyed the weed, and looked quite natural in a smoking attitude; a kind-hearted, enterprising woman, fond of the theatre, delighted to help all young artists; but there was one thing she could not do, and that was to be a British-born woman's printer. She was not the only one who failed in this direction. Miss Faithful called her the Victoria Press at about the same time that Miss Thomson started the Caledonian Press at Edinburgh, and with it a magazine called "The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle." The Caledonian was the first attempt at promoting the employment of women in the art of printing, and was under the very highest patronage, with the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux as president. Many eminent writers contributed to the magazine, and in 1862 it seemed a foolishness to think of putting women to any use but to occupy an outside room at home, and hardly any woman ever thought of buying a magazine; whereas now they keep going an army of printers, writers, and illustrators making magazines for them, and the great advertisements for special positions in the fight for the last century's paper (there was only one of any importance, years ago) have been turned into joint-stock companies, with millions of capital, and are dividend-paying concerns.

London's Everlasting Procession

I feel very much like the blasé little girl in the story. "You won't go to heaven, Bessie," says mamma, "if you are naughty, and don't take your medicine." "Oh, well," Bessie replies, "don't expect to go everywhere. I went to the day before yesterday, and I'm going with you to the flower show to-morrow." When a fellow's getting well he doesn't want to be hurried out of town. Swanage and the Isle of Wight, and the picturesque of Boscombe, and Corfe Castle, and Poole, and a sail on the sea, will do, and the Strand, and a stroll in the Park, and besides, everybody talking about the Turk, and Indindia, and the coming of Siam, and what they did at the Jubilee, and the hundreds and one incidents of the great national festival, all the last century's paper, and the question what the Queen was ordered to say to the Prince, how the Devonshire Ball eclipsed anything anybody has ever seen, and how the Arabian Nights are not in it with the story of the last few weeks in London; why the French may think it a trill, and the Americans, and the great druggists and statemen, the real Federation of the Empire, how Germany is worried at death at the visit of France to Russia, and how there must be a great war

ALBERT BRONHAM.—Paint the inter-spaces

the capsules she should take $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of castor oil. The worm should be expelled dearly gently wash it and look for the head. Unless this is removed it will grow again.

NARCISSUS.—It is very unusual for narcissus to act as yours have done. It is j

May be had from most booksellers and from
Mailway Bookstalls. List free on application.
ABEL HEYWOOD and SON,
 54-56, Oldham-street, Manchester.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

LUCKY JUBILEE CHARM.
CAN be attached to Chains, Bangles, or Articles of Jewellery. For free, ONE SET OF LING PRIZES.—Send the Number of orders you wish to be for my Lucky Jubilee Charm to me till to Saturday next, and the correct one nearest will receive above amounts in full.
GEORGE BEST,
88, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Continental conductors will again be an important feature of the winter musical season in London. In addition to the debut of Herr Richard Strauss, mentioned last week, Herr Weingartner, and Herr Humperdinck will make first appearances. Other conductors, and we are promised visits from Herr Leo Sutter, Dr. Richter, Herr Mottl, Dr. Edward Greig, M. Lamoureux, and Dr. Moritz Moszkowski.

The last 3 weeks of the Strauss orchestral performances are announced at the Imperial Institute. The delightful open-air concerts given by Herr Eduard Strauss and his famous musicians have been one of the most enjoyable attractions of the summer season, especially during the long spell of warm fine weather ushered in on Jubilee Day and with us ever since.

I note that the next series of Sunday evening oratorio performances by the National Sunday League Musical Society will commence at Queen's Hall on Oct. 17. As many are expected in such a large choir, and ladies and gentlemen with knowledge of music are, therefore, invited to join.

Considerable sympathy and regret have been felt at Madame Nordica's sudden serious illness, occurring just as her reappearance at the Royal Opera was anticipated. The distinguished prima donna is now out of danger, but is obliged to abandon all her present engagements. She hopes in a week or two, accompanied by her husband, to leave for a Continental health resort.

Madame Norcross will give a matinee musicale on Monday at the house of Mrs. Benjamin Horton, in Park Gate. The popular artist, Miss Singers, will be the rest of the artists being Mesdames Antoinette Sterling, Regina De Sales, Guy d'Harle, and Norcross; Messrs. Robert Cunningham, Maurice Farkas, Leo Stern, Arthur Wellesley, and Upton.

There have been only 5 directors at the Paris Conservatoire of Music since it was created in 1793. The present director is M. Dubois, who succeeded the late famous French musician, Ambrose Thomas. M. Dubois has been appointed for 5 years, but it is hoped that he will be induced to retain the post, for which he is eminently fitted, permanently.

A pleasant mark of respect and esteem was bestowed upon Mrs. C. P. Smith, the popular lady superintendent of the Guildhall School of Music, last week, when a number of ladies belonging to the opera clam presented her with a handsome case containing a silver shoe-born, glove stretchers, and button hooks. This was addressed and appreciated by Mrs. Smith's many kindnesses and untiring efforts in helping the students.

One of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's interesting concert-takes place at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. Popular music of the 17th and 18th centuries will be performed on the viola, the lute, and the harpsichord. Mrs. Mary Davies will sing.

I regret to hear that M. Jean de Borne has been indisposed again with sore throat. The eminent tenor has, however, recovered after a few days' rest.

Mr. Hedmont will play the title role in "Rip Van Winkle" at Her Majesty's, and Miss Woodall is cast for Gretchen. Two operas on the subject of "Rip" have already been produced, one by George Bristow in 1855, and the other by Planquette a few years ago. It was in the latter work that the late Fred Leslie first became famous.

Mr. Armie, one of the well-known vocalists at the Opera, was a Greek volunteer in the Turkish army, and has just returned to London none the worse for his experiences.

Madame Albani will present the prizes in connection with the Music Exchanges Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday evening. There will be a grand concert afterwards, in which the first and second prize winners will take part.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A correspondent in South Wales, to whom my thanks are due for sending me on many occasions several interesting cuttings from provincial newspapers, has again forwarded me a bundle of scraps, two of which have struck me as being likely to contain hints useful to my readers, and I here give an abstract of them:—(1) "No kind of animal will remain perfectly healthy that is infested with insects. This applies to all birds, and to all and careful poultry-keepers will do their utmost to keep their houses, runs, and birds as free from parasites as possible, particularly at this season, when they are so much disposed to increase. One of the greatest aids to keeping birds free from insects is to give them a dust bath. This is done by putting a quantity of dry ashes into the yard two or three times a week—those from the house being the best. The fowls will at once begin to scratch them about, and quickly begin to roll in them in such a way that every insect that is harbouring among the feathers will be forcibly expelled."

(2) "It may interest many readers to know that a novel method has been discovered for hatching eggs perfectly fresh for twelve months or more, not only for eating, but for hatching purposes. Wrap each egg the day it is laid in a piece of newspaper, and pack them side by side in a box, layer upon layer, until it is full. After the lid is fastened down it must first be stored in a dry, cool place, and secondly, be turned upside down at least three or four times a week. This simple process of turning will preserve eggs perfectly fresh for twelve or even eighteen months. As a thousand eggs can be stored in a single box and turned in a few seconds, it is clearly to the advantage of housekeepers to 'box' eggs in the spring when they are eighteen for 1s., and consume them at Christmas when they are six or eight for 1s."

The preservation of the fur seal has for a long time been a vexed question, and there can be no doubt that there is need for some legislation or understanding between the countries concerned with the fur trade to prevent its present too rapid diminution. It

is reported that, as the United States Government has not come to satisfactory terms with the British Government for the protection of the animals in Behring Sea, the former is about to commence to brand all the female seals in the Prydzloff Islands. This will render the skins useless for trade purposes, and consequently will to a great extent put a stop to pelagic or deep-sea sealing. A new electrical branding machine has been invented, and, if it comes up to expectations, will, it is thought, go a long way towards settling the question.

Mr. A. J. J. Jones, the donor of the cinnamon-coloured blackbird to the Zoological Gardens, to which I called attention last week, has written me a long letter in praise of the bird. It seems to have been a great pet with him, and to have held a very high place in his affections. The variety is certainly not a common one; but it is not, I fancy, so rare as Mr. Jones supposes. Two exactly similar specimens came under my notice some years ago, and no doubt many such birds have been met with but have not been recorded.

The white-tailed gnu, of which we give an illustration, although not a common animal, has been represented



THE WHITE-TAILED GNU.

in the Zoological Society's menagerie continuously by numerous specimens almost from the time that the society was instituted in 1826 up to the present day. But, in spite of the fact that so many individuals have been in the gardens, and their thriving so well in captivity, it was not until about three years ago that this animal bred in the gardens, when one of the two females that had been purchased along with a male in 1893 brought forth a young one in June, 1894.

Years ago, before the British sportsman had so numerous invaded the haunts of the gnu in the Transvaal and the Cape Colony, this animal was extremely abundant, and was to be met with in large herds of 50 or 60 individuals, and it afforded good sport to the settlers in South Africa. Now, however, it is much less frequent. Unlike most antelope, when disturbed, the herds of gnu do not bound off from their approaching enemy, but break up and scatter in all directions, and each animal wheels about in circles at about 300 or 400 yards away—the old bulls, snorting and stamping, assuming an attitude, taking up the most dangerous positions.

The flesh of the gnu is not good eating, being dry, insipid, and devoid of fat. It is much less frequently used of great use for tongues of whips, straps, &c., and the long hair of the tail is used for saddle bags. The gnu cannot be said to be a handsome beast, for it has always a more or less fierce expression on its countenance, and the large horns, spreading over the forehead and bending downwards and forwards with the tips turned upwards, add to its ungracefulness.

I am obliged to a correspondent for supplying the following notes. On Sunday, my friend, Mr. C. B. Keene, the genial and courteous stationmaster of the G.E. Ry. terminus at Southend-on-Sea, showed me a sparrow's nest with 6 eggs in it, which had been found behind one of the notice boards on the platform. He also pointed to several similar cases where a few straws were just visible indicating where more nests were to be found. Notwithstanding the thousands of passengers in and out of the station daily, the birds fit to and from their nests without the slightest concern."

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending July 13 include 2 common blackbirds, 4 white-backed pigeons, 2 triangular spotted pigeons, a pair of blue-fronted parrots, a Cayman Island amazon, a common chameleon, a blue-fronted amazon, 2 Ganga cockatoos, a shag, a green tree-frog, 2 bar-shouldered doves, 2 Chinese turtle doves, an English wild bird (born in the garden), a spotted pigeon, a parrot, an Australian peacock, and a thar (born in the garden).

THE ACTOR.

Among those who took part in the "Little Minister" performance at the Haymarket, was the author, Mr. J. M. Barrie, and his wife, formerly so well known on the stage as Miss Mary Ansell. Mr. Barrie "played" the little minister himself, and in the matter of stature is well suited to the part. He is one of the smallest of the great men of the day, and it would be impossible to induce him to enact the role before a nerving audience, but there can be no doubt whatever that he would "draw"—as Miss Correll certainly would do, did she "turn actress."

It is hinted that Mrs. Barrie may possibly return to the stage, to appear in her husband's work. She would be very welcome, full as the profession is of young and pretty actresses. Miss Ansell was just beginning to be an artist when she married and left the stage. She was a very good actress, and she was at her best, I think, during the time she appeared at the Criterion, when she was appeared, no doubt, the advantage of Mr. Wyndham's valuable instruction. All she needed was study and experience.

All regular players will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Charles Hudson, who will be best remembered in connection with Mr. Wilson Barrett's productions. He first made his mark as the Tetrarch in "Claudian." At one time there was some little prejudice against him, on the part both of players and critics, on account of his supposed imitation of the voice and method of the Lyceum chief. I believe that Mr. Hudson had no desire to mimic our leading actor, and that what was taken for conscious parody was only accidental similarity, and no very close similarity at best.

It was rather a happy thought of Mr. Oscar Barrett's to make the successful "Dr. J. B. Bill."

his career as a manager, the basis of a musical farce, to which has been given the title of "The Kangaroo Girl." The piece, as thus transformed, was played for the first time last Monday at Folkestone, and apparently with full success. Miss Florrie Harmon undertakes the new title part, Mr. J. R. Crawford is Dr. Bill, Miss May Cross is his wife, Miss Nellie Ganthony has Miss Fanny Brough's original role, Mr. George Raymond has the "low comedy" character, and the cast altogether seems strong.

It will be remembered that in "Dr. Bill," the Kangaroo Girl disappeared from the piece at the end of the first act. In the new version she pervades the whole play—a fact which has necessitated the re-writing of Act II., and the entire re-writing of Act III. Mr. Barrett has written the new scenes, and the whole is a most melodious and taking affair, including a "coon" duet; and, of course, some dances have been introduced. London players will be able to sample the piece for themselves at the Camberwell Theatre next week.

Fancy Ibsen "on tour!" The thing seems extraordinary, and yet I should not be at all surprised if "A Doll's House" with Miss Achurch as the Nora Helmer, did excellent business in the provinces. It has been much talked of all these years, and I dare say, that among serious players, there is a good deal of curiosity about it. Many will go to see it in order to judge for themselves whether it is really so deserving of reputation as some people say. Meanwhile, the Ibsenians are to have the first glimpse of it. Mr. Harrington, I suppose, will be Dr. Rank, though he may prefer to figure as the husband.

Aug. 15 is the date at present fixed for the return of Mr. Wilson Barrett to the Lyric. He does wisely to re-open "The Sign of the Cross," for the popularity of that world-famous piece was by no means improved when Mr. Wilson Barrett withdrew it in favour of "The Daughters of Babylon." No doubt we shall also have "reprises" of "The Manxman," "Virginius," and "Othello," to which but little life was granted during the past season. Mr. Barrett might do worse than revive "The Sign of the Cross," "The Manxman," for example, or "Junius." For "Clitho" he would want a very strong "leading lady."

OLD IZAK.

The Thames is in tolerable fishing condition, but would be improved by rain. As matters stand, anglers have no reason to grumble, and traditionally would not, if they had. The bank fishermen have done fairly well, and at Richmond and Kingston, roach, dace, bream, and a few barbel have been secured. Lady anglers have been to the front. At Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had a number of roach and dace, in addition to a barbel of over 5lb. which was returned. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton took a quantity of dace at Teddington, and Mrs. Penslow 9 barbel, the latter all put back. Mr. McBride was the pilot in both instances. The patrons of Coxon and Spot have also done well at Twickenham.

Among the more notable takes are those of Messrs. G. Johnson and H. Johnson, who took 23 fish, weighing 60lb. in all, the best of which scaled 4lb. each. J. Johnson had some good bream from the same locality, the largest 5lb. Messrs. S. Renaut and W. Turpin, both of the Midway Park Angling Society, took over 80lb. of barbel one day last week. Fishing with Herbert Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson took 23 fish, including a chub, fishing with Keene at Datchet. The two largest of Dr. Bate-mann's fish weighed 10lb. together; 5lb. 8oz., and 4lb. 8oz. respectively.

Comparatively little has been done in the Lea, although a few fine roach have been taken in the Hertford district. The Sussex Arun has yielded sport as usual, and on Sunday last Mr. Lambert, of the Amicable Waltonians, took a splendid roach of 2lb. 8oz. from the open water at Amberley.

The tidal Thames seems likely in time to regain its old renown, and I am sorry space will not permit me to record all the takes of which particulars reach me. In the early part of the week Messrs. Henry May and J. Popham (piloted by K. Brown) at Richmond took 22 barbel and 5 eels, and 7 only of the barbel were retained. In several other cases, including that of Messrs. Nuthall and Higgins, chronicled in our late edition last week, the whole or greater part of the fish landed were afterwards returned to the river.

The monthly delegate meeting of the Angler's Association takes place at the Forester's Hall, Clerkenwell, E.C., on Monday, July 19. The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m.

The St. Ives and District Angling Society have just issued their prize list for the year, and a capital list it is. Thanks to Mr. Edward Collinson (hon. sec.) and his committee the society continues to flourish, and among the prize-winners I note the names of Mr. W. Dend Sadler and other well-known anglers. The society has grand fishing in its district, and a roach of 11lb. 15oz. was taken (among others) by their member, Mr. J. Brooks, last week. The society enjoys special travelling facilities on the Great Eastern, and deserves to be widely known to London anglers, who are invited to join its ranks.

Messrs. Clark and Woolton, of the Silver Trouts, have been having capital takes of barbel, perch, and bream. Mr. Clark's best bream scaling over 4lb. The club has an outing to Fittleworth on Sunday, July 23, when good sport is almost certain to result. The society gives no gross weight prizes, and a massive silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. Walter Emden, J.P., L.C.C., is among the trophies open to competition.

A correspondent (Mr. J. W. Hallett) draws attention to an ingenious way of catching gudgeon, which he recently saw some lads practice in one of the ponds on Clapham Common. Some large tufts of grass are placed in the shallow water, which, after remaining a few minutes, are dexterously withdrawn, when some of the little fish are found upon them. The process is repeated, and the fish, which make capital baits, are said to be sold (for such) to a local dealer.

See angling (not by any means a new art) becomes increasingly popular, and

the freshwater fishermen will find much of his tackle serve for an occasional outing. Armed with an ordinary jack rod; a winch carrying 80 to 100 yards of running line; a strong gut paternoster; hooks of various sizes, and leads of different weights, he will have an outfit capable of taking almost any kind of fish to be had from a pier head. As a rule, most fish are caught within an hour or two of high water, and the tide which happens near the time of new and full moon are usually the best. Lugworms are obtained in the best of the best all-round bait, failing which a bit of herring, shrimp, or mussel, may be tried.

The Gresham Angling Society has secured a nice fishing daily becomes more difficult to secure by large clubs or associations, and a stretch, such as this, cannot fail to be appreciated.

Yet more fish for the Thames! Thanks to Head River-keeper Douglas (F.A.P.S.), 75 healthy carp were recently obtained from a private water, and placed in the river at Kingston, by Mr. Alderman Nuthall a few days since. The smallest was between 8in. and 9in. long, and some weighed quite 1lb. each.

The Central Association hold the first match for their Jubilee Cup (most likely at Putborough) on Sept. 5, and a further competition follows later on. The winners will then have a friendly match, and a prize in which will become the proud possessor of the trophy.

Some fine chub are being taken in the Thames, where this fish is very plentiful. It is scarcely a bait he will not take, and a cherry has lured many to destruction. Whatever the bait, the angler must trust to skill entirely in securing him when hooked, for he will very likely make for the bank, where roots may provide him with cover. Old Baddely says the chub is in temper very much like a pig, and if he will him to go one way, he will pull him the contrary, and you will generally accomplish your object."

GENERAL CHATTER.

Flogging of the severest kind should certainly form part of the punishment of bicycle thieves, nor do I doubt that the law would be so altered if the judges had their way. Perhaps the most infamous form of this villainous offence is the unfounded imputation of indecent conduct to sweethearts in the parks and other public places. The blackmailer is to be aware, of course, that the gentleman will shrink from publicity for the sake of the lady's character, and on the strength of that chivalrous feeling the ruffian offers to keep silence for a bribe proportionate to the apparent respectability of the parties. Occasionally, as in two instances just reported in the provinces, the lady makes things worse for him, but as a rule the microscopist succeeds in extorting hush money.

On making inquiry among Anglo-Indian friends, I learn that it is really the fact that Queen Victoria has divine honours paid to her in some remote parts of Hindostan. The people cannot believe that a monarch so beneficent, so long-lived, and so omnipotent can be mortal. They consequently conclude that the Kaiser-i-Hind is a goddess of the very first rank, and so worship him.

Let it be noted by the curious that the N.W. Ry. is supposed to be the proud possessor of the most powerful engine in the world. This monster was lately sent forth from the company's works at Crewe; it has 7ft. driving wheels, steams at high pressure, and is capable of carrying out at the rate of 80 miles an hour. I should much like to travel at that pace, for once in a way "once" would probably suffice to take the edge off my appetite.

What an excellent thing it would be for the poor if all candidates for relieving offices had to pass a stiff examination in the prescriptions of humanity as differentiated from the prescriptions of red-tape and routine. No doubt these officials are endowed by nature with as much of the milk of human kindness as other folk possess. But they are not long in office before all other considerations are subordinated to carrying out the very letter of the regulations. Sooner than break rules in the slightest degree, many of them would allow applicants for help to run the risk of being starved. It should be impressed upon relieving officers that their first duty is to give quick relief whenever it seems to be needed.

At a provincial police court the other day a workman had to answer for discharging a gun in his back yard, to the annoyance and possible danger of his neighbours. He excused the transgression on the ground that it was his birthday, and he had been celebrating the day by participating in the Jubilee rejoicing, and he had been let him off with a chilling fine. But when some fellows, caught playing cards in the streets, tried to avail themselves of the same excuse, the magistrates peremptorily declined to believe that their gambling was the outcome of effusive loyalty and patriotism.

Talking of Jubilee festivities—shall we ever cease to twitter about that memorable orgie? I see in a native Indian paper the comical suggestion that all candidates who were plucked at the Calcutta University examinations should be considered to have failed.

A correspondent wants to know—whether it would be permissible to use a cockade for personal adornment! He considers it a hardship on those entitled to the decorative badge that its use should depend upon whether they can afford to employ male servants. It is a nice point, my own impression is that those entitled to wear the badge on their own hats, if so disposed, may by judgment be open to correction; I do not remember any previous raising of this deeply interesting question. For all I can see to the contrary, a maid-servant might sport the badge in the service of a privileged employer.

We are too much accustomed to consider Originals played out in such matters as originally and enterprise. This is the case among natives in India who live by the sword. I have just been reading a little incident reported in a vernacular paper, which shows that there are fine makings of rogues in Hindostan. At a certain village cattle took to disappearing night after night. Of course, suspicion fell on the natives, and the village headmen, the tigers were declared, and added

tional precautions should be adopted to safeguard the children. A leopard, too, had been seen near the hamlet by three travellers, who also thought they had caught a glimpse of a monstrous tiger. When last heard of, those travellers had a tame leopard in company; and several cows which marvellously resembled those supposed to have been carried off.

A correspondent at Green Lane, N. London, writes as follows:—"You render the public a real service by drawing the authorities' attention to the way stinking refuse is carted about in the morning, just as the people are going to business. I can confirm your statement by my own experience. It is a real grievance, and London suffers from it. Notting Hill. There must be many more of your readers who can testify to this abominable practice, and who would support your remedy—viz., 'compulsory removal between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. under heavy penalties.'"

The Duke of York has once more shown his interest in the welfare of our seamen by forwarding an annual subscription of £5 to the funds of the Navy Employment Agency, 9, Craig's-court, Whitehall. This admirable institution aims at obtaining employment for seamen for time-expired blue-jackets and marines of good character and certificates, thereby affording an extra inducement to young men to recruit for the Navy, and at the same time furnishing a reward for faithful service to the State. I am happy to hear that the agency is being generously supported by employers throughout the country.

WILL WORKMAN.

What is it? A strike or a look-out? "That is the question." I see some papers call it one and some call it the other, and one I notice calls it "The Engineers' Struggle." I don't see how it can properly be called anything but a strike from the fact that when the men are out 25 per cent. will be locked out, and 75 per cent. will be on strike. Not only so, but as every one knows it commenced with a strike. So to all intents and purposes it is a strike.

But no matter what we call it. We have got it right here, amongst us "all very fine and large." The pickets looking after the blacklegs, the police, and the general public looking after the whole lot. Of course, there is not likely to be any trouble with the pickets just yet; that sort of thing comes on later, when the men get more excited.

Not that I think for a moment that we are likely to hear of any organized acts of violence on the part of the strikers—the engineers are not men of that sort. Take them altogether, they are what we may call the upper ten of the working class, but there is always danger, and especially when on picket duty, will go a little further in their attempts to convince the non-unionist than the law allows. Yesterday I went to have a look round Mandelay's works in the Westminster Bridge-rd., and I had not got 2 yards down the turning where the factory is before I had a picket on each side of me. Only one spoke, and he said, "Going down after a job, mate?" Suppose I am, I said, what then? And then I stopped, and he told me that he was coming from the men's point of view, and finished up by saying, "Of course, if you have made up your mind to ask for a job we can't stop you," and he and his mate stood on one side to let me pass.

And that is just what pickets ought to do, and are legally entitled to do, and I afterwards had a long talk with about a dozen of them, and they said they had strict orders to use persuasion but not force, and that is very good advice for those who would damage their cause far more to knock one man about than to allow 50 men to get work or to continue working.

I have received 3 letters this week commenting on what I said last week, and one tells me "that if I had any sense I should know that the men would work so much harder if they had an 8 hours' day, that they would turn out more work than they now do in 9."

All I can say to that is, that when a man takes a job, and when an employer gives him a job it is with a mutual understanding that the man shall do as much work as he possibly can without injury to his health, and if a man does not do his duty to his employer under a 9 hours' day he will not under an 8 hours' day, and if he alone does his duty he must be a man who has done more work in 8 hours than he can possibly do in 9. You may just as reasonably say a man can run or walk or ride a bicycle as far in 8 hours as he can in 9, so to say he can do so much work.

MR. WHEELER.

If any sign were wanting to prove the now universal adoption of English bicycles, by every class of English people, that the bicycle is the most perfect function, Henley Royal Regatta. Like many other cyclists, who are interested in rowing, I cycled down to the pretty old waterside town last week, in order to watch the crews at work. I do not think it is exaggeration to say that nine rowing men out of ten use their bicycles to travel to and from the bathhouses and quarters. Henley is literally swarming with cyclists. Along the tow-path dozens of "coaches" may be seen directing the training of their charges from the seat of a bicycle.

I must say, after the dull drabs, greys, and browns, in which one is accustomed to see, thousands of wheel folk clad, on the Ripley and Brighton roads, that the cyclists in white college blazers and the girls in white skirts and blouses make a most pleasing picture. But what sort of a picture they would present, after a long ride over muddy roads I should not like to say. If the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge were the last to be converted to the pneumatic wheel, it must be admitted that they have taken to our grand young pastime in no half-hearted manner.

Regarding my remarks last week upon the contemplated action of the N.C.U. against the great railway companies, I am glad to say subscriptions are coming in from all sides. I hope the travelling readers of the "People" will not be behind hand in this matter.

However good the cause may be, success depends upon the amount of war. It may be taken for granted that the union would not suggest taking such a serious step had they not been fortified by the best and most reliable counsel's opinions. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, for the days are past when the cycle could be deemed an instrument of pleasure only. To make us use the bicycle is an absolute necessity.

It was a happy idea of the C.T.C. authorities to offer a substantial money prize for the best design for a railway cycle. I hear that a large number of drawings were sent in, and no doubt the editor of the "Gazette" experienced no little trouble in awarding the prize. It was met that the winner should hail from Coventry, the home of the cycle trade. The C.T.C. propose losing no time in submitting the design to the railway authorities, and to the railway authorities, to know that one's trusted machine will be safe and sound after a long railway journey would be a source of great comfort to cyclists. When a crank is bent or a pedal damaged there is no redress, and I frequently receive complaints from wheel folk that a constant plating tour on wheels has been spoiled through the carelessness of the railway men in which the officials handle and stack passengers' bicycles.

I am very glad to notice that no less an authority on cycling than R. J. Macrae is advocating the necessity of a little more tact and common sense on the part of cyclists. It is so easy to be courageous, and costs nothing. A cheerfully given "I thank you" when a pedestrian or the driver of a vehicle gives way for one does much to bring about a better feeling than usually exists between the two. Other folk, using the Queen's highway, in the suburbs of London cyclists are no doubt forced to ring and shout before being able to pass along the crowded roads, but there is no need for the cursing and swearing which some too frequently indulge in.

I have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Victoria Cycle Stores, Watling-st., of a very neat and compact repairing outfit, enclosed in a leather case. It contains all the requisites, but is considerably smaller than most articles of the sort, being about the size of a cigarette case. The same enterprising firm manufactures a "cleaning and polishing paper" for use on bright parts, which claims to be exceptionally efficacious.

MADAME.

Festive white is the order of the day. With such lovely sunshine we cannot do in the lightest things we possess. The newest white pique have a very large card—they are smart rather than pretty. White alpaca and white cashmere are much used for blouses, made with large sailor collars of blue and white plaid silk, with soft waistband of the same.

Fine white twill or pique blouses are also dainty. Skirts of accordion grass lawn are worn over accordion skirts of brightly-coloured silk, the effect of the one over the other being particularly lovely. White foulards with black spots. Delicate pencil-striped alpaca or silks are trimmed sometimes with tiny ruchings of white ribbon or with a double frill of black and white ribbon. Hand-embroidered muslins are the latest fancies. They are made with narrow stripes or vertical lines, and are admired from the old "fustian" to the needle-drawn hems. But unless one possesses some grand-mother's chest these luxuries are unattainable. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that we are tending to a revival of embroidery and insertion in clear white muslin which will supersede lace.

Fine blue, pink, or lilac batiste, with a border of coloured flowers to edge each blouse, is really prettier and more attainable. Some very pretty blue muslins have a pattern of white in narrow stripes or vertical lines, and are really a long while a pretty design for a summer costume. The material was an almost invisible blue and white check, with collar and waistband of rose-coloured silk. The bodice was cut square with a chemise of white chiffon, and a jabot of lace down the left side. The skirt was a plain blue lining or under-skirt of rose colour silk. Hat of pink straw, trimmed with pink roses and black wings. This was an elegant and practical little gown. The best houses are making the necks of the muslin dresses cut in a very small V. Rows of feathers, fastened on the left side with black or silver collarettes. Rows of pearls are still worn in the street, but are separated by about diamonds. The new pink coral necklets are, however, much newer.

The new-fading cornflower blue is a most dreamy and poetical colour, more suited to this tropical weather than the popular coral. Jewellery assumes the form of a heart. Heart-shaped are the buckles, brooches, charms, &c.

Chiffon and mousseline de soie are very much used in wedding dresses, the former being of the flimsy fabric with rows of lace insertion, and the blouse or full bodice trimmed in the same way. A small transparent yoke is outlined with a spray of orange buds, and the sleeves are made of alternate bands of chiffon and lace. Scarf and collar are made of a material with a bunch of orange blossoms. Train of satin, oyster white silk or broche. A very tiny round coronal of orange blossoms supports the knob or chignon at the top of the head, and the veil rises in soft puffs at the back. In many cases the sleeves are left entirely transparent, and of a pink or rose colour. Wedding veils are being made in soft, white chiffon, embroidered in silver.

White muslin hats are very suitable to young girls. They are trimmed with bows of black velvet, and ribbons, and are fastened on the left side with a sailor hat which could easily be made at home. It was simply covered with shepherd's plaid silk, and trimmed with a garter and bow of black velvet and white satin ribbon. Just as these hats used formerly to be covered in black, they are now more and more decorated with bold tilted to one side, trimmed with ruchings of tulle, feathers, and sweeping sprays. Some floral toques are nothing more than a wreath of flowers, showing the hair through at the top. Grey, pure white, rose, pink, cornflower, and mauve and mauve straw flowers, and manilla straw flowers, are the most fashionable.

The newest coats are of shepherd's

plaid cloth, and the "aque," which is not a model, I cannot recommend as



THE KIKADO COSTUME.

becoming to the figure. Many skirts are not only trimmed but paged round the hips. I have had a dress of the description sketched for my readers. It is of figured grey Japanese silk, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and lace insertions. The waistband and scarf each, with fringed ends, are of black satin.

Next I have turned my attention to a bathing costume, for it is hopeless



THE BRIGHTON BATHING COSTUME.

to endeavour to buy anything pretty in the shops. This one can be made of Navy blue or red, with white revers, and striped with narrow blue braid. Red revers on the blue would look equally nice. With a good pattern nothing is easier to construct than a dainty bathing costume.

PATTERN ORDER FORM.

Description. Measure. Description. Measure. 1. Neck, round. 8. Arm, under- 2. Bust, full. 9. Waist, 3. Bust, under. 10. Bust, 4. Bust, over. 11. Bust, 5. Bust, over. 12. Bust, 6. Bust, over. 13. Bust, 7. Bust, over. 14. Bust, 8. Bust, over. 15. Bust, 9. Bust, over. 16. Bust, 10. Bust, over. 17. Bust, 11. Bust, over. 18. Bust, 12. Bust, over. 19. Bust, 13. Bust, over. 20. Bust, 14. Bust, over. 21. Bust, 15. Bust, over. 22. Bust, 16. Bust, over. 23. Bust, 17. Bust, over. 24. Bust, 18. Bust, over. 25. Bust, 19. Bust, over. 26. Bust, 20. Bust, over. 27. Bust, 21. Bust, over. 28. Bust, 22. Bust, over. 29. Bust, 23. Bust, over. 30. Bust, 24. Bust, over. 31. Bust, 25. Bust, over. 32. Bust, 26. Bust, over. 33. Bust, 27. Bust, over. 34. Bust, 28. Bust, over. 35. Bust, 29. Bust, over. 36. Bust, 30. Bust, over. 37. Bust, 31. Bust, over. 38. Bust, 32. Bust, over. 39. Bust, 33. Bust, over. 40. Bust, 34. Bust, over. 41. Bust, 35. Bust, over. 42. Bust, 36. Bust, over. 43. Bust, 37. Bust, over. 44. Bust, 38. Bust, over. 45. Bust, 39. Bust, over. 46. Bust, 40. Bust, over. 47. Bust, 41. Bust, over. 48. Bust, 42. Bust, over. 49. Bust, 43. Bust, over. 50. Bust, 44. Bust, over. 51. Bust, 45. Bust,

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FAST DEVELOPMENTS: IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.
Yesterday it was ascertained that negotiations of an indirect, but important, character had been set on foot between several members of Parliament in connection with the engineering and shipbuilding industry, with a view of bringing about a conference of the parties to the dispute at an early date. Nothing of a tangible nature had been achieved at up to last evening, but a scheme was entertained that a scheme might be devised whereby the present strenuous struggle might be brought to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

FEDERATED EMPLOYERS.
The Employers' Federation recently issued an official list with reference to the number of federated employers throughout the country, and the list showed that the banks had posted locking

250, which showed the number to 250, an addition of 45 on the last date. They were distributed over principal affected districts as follows:—London, 41; Manchester, 35; Hull, 10; Leeds, 40; Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Barrow, 10; the west coast, 50; Sunderland, Newcastle, Shields, and other districts the north-east coast, 40; Clyde and other Scottish districts, 30.

FIRMS CONCERNED.

Communications were yesterday received by the office of the joint committee from the allied trades from Messrs. Lloyd and Davies, engineers and patent fan makers, Southwark, and Messrs. Furze and Co., engineers, draught lifts, and steam crane manufacturers, Dock Head, Bermondsey, that they had conceded the 8 hours' day to their employees. The total Dunlop loss is estimated at £100,000.

of firms who had granted a concession was 175, employing the aggregate 13,000 engineers and their allied workers. Out of 20,000 engineers, &c., in the London district, 1,000 are now working an 8-hour day, 1,000 are on strike, and 18,000 are employed but do not belong to the Employers' Federation, and had not as yet granted the shorter working day to their workpeople.

FURTHER REPORTS.

At yesterday's meet of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers it was reported that the employers' representatives, the signal makers' association, and the signal makers' union, who had posted the lock-out notices, had withdrawn them, and arrangements had been made for the men to return to work at the earliest possible moment on the 8-hour day system. An important item of news

Yesterday the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the various unions connected with the Allied Trades Union Committee made the final distribution of strike pay to the 22,000 men who were either locked-out or on strike, at the rate of 15s. per week per man, and 10s. per week for each child under 10s. as paid to each non-striking man who had come out on strike with the union men. The total distribution amounted to £13,000.

Mr. Byby, organizing secretary of the London district, that as the result of inquiries with reference to the success of non-union labour in the several large engineering firms in the

Metropolis by the National Free Labour Association, he had ascertained that in no instance was the statement correct. As a matter of fact, several of the workmen had been successful in getting a number of non-unionists to come out on strike. Two serious accidents were said to have occurred at Messrs. Maudslays, where non-union labour had been introduced from men who did not understand their work.

NON-UNIONIST APPEAL.

As a result of a meeting of non-union men affected by the dispute, a circular was yesterday distributed, urging the workmen to adopt a policy of conciliation. The circular stated that, bearing in mind that for the past 25 years London has been doing the greatest engineering trade, it should be regarded suicidal to the last

gree for London artisans to declare a general strike in London for the hours' day at the present moment when nothing but disaster awaits them. The circular continuing the London men's protest, "because it will tend to the very centre of the engineering trade throughout the United Kingdom; if they are defeated which seems to be assuredly the case, the North of England, Scotland, and mainly foreign countries will reap the benefit of the transfer of the trade to London. They stand to lose, London to the common sense of the men of the Thames district to be advised to time and seek the better path of reconciliation for the settlement in the interests of themselves, their wives and families."

The engineers at the South Shields shipyard ceased work yesterday.

There is thus a total cessation of work in engineering shops on Tyneside, and at other places on the river having stopped on Tuesday.

The remainder of the engineering order at Leeds was left work yesterday, making the number of first affected close upon 40.

Mr. Jones, general manager at S. Wm. Gray's 3 shipbuilding yards, the Hartlepool, stated yesterday that if a settlement was not arrived at by 10 o'clock when their new ship is to be launched, building would be stopped, and 3,000 men would then be thrown idle.

At Bury, yesterday, 7 days' notice were served upon 25 per cent. of the workmen by the employers. In consequence the remainder of the day tendered their notices in accordance with the decision arrived at.

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